

THE BARRE DAILY TIMES

Subscriptions: One year, \$3; one month, 35 cts; single copy, 1 cent.
Members of the Publishers' Press.—The latest telegraphic news from all parts of the world are received by the Daily Times up to the hour of going to press.
Frank E. Langley, Publisher.
Published Every Weekday Afternoon.
Entered at the postoffice at Barre as second class matter.
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1906.

The flurry among American yachtsmen, caused by the poor showing of the Reliance on Friday, was quieted by the magnificent exhibition of the cup defender the following day. There is still reason for placing our reliance on the new boat.

If they do it in Vergennes why can't they in Rutland? A man up there has just been found guilty and given the maximum punishment for "keeping liquors with intent to sell." There is a chance for about a dozen raids on illegal dives and similar cases in Rutland.—Rutland News.

If there are really a "dozen illegal dives and similar cases" in Rutland, as the News asserts, it is up to the person who knows, in the light of good citizenship, to report such things to the police commissioners. Then, if the latter do not do their duty the license law shows a remedy.

It is a long established fact in printerdom that the American Type Foundry Co. originates and designs new and handsome type faces and that other type foundries imitate. Now the American has devised a new lining system for sizes of the same series that lines, and to show faces cast on the new bodies a new specimen book has just been issued, and a glance through its pages makes the average printer wish he were a millionaire that he might lay in a supply of every style shown.

Rev. R. F. Lowe is right when he says that the Negro problem cannot be solved by a "moonshine" scheme of transportation or in fact any scheme of that nature. And it is also true that lynching, burning and mobbing will not accomplish the desired end. The education of the whole race is the only agency, so those tell us who have considered the problem fully, that will settle the difficulty satisfactorily. Forty years of the attempt to educate the race have not been able to accomplish that, nor will forty years more do it, but the results obtained are remarkable when the early conditions of the race are considered.

ABOUT THE STATE.

Items of Interest Gleaned From Our Exchanges.

Mrs. Hetty H. R. Green is again a resident of Bellows Falls, paying taxes on \$10,000 worth of property. Last year she transferred her residence and paid only on \$10,000, the assessed value of her house on Church street.

The funeral of William A. Patrick, the prominent Rutland man who was killed by falling down stairs at his home in that city last Wednesday, was held Saturday morning and was in charge of Killington Commandery, No. 6, Knights Templar. The body was taken to Ludlow for burial.

The dates set for the Caledonia county fair at St. Johnsbury are September 15, 16 and 17, and the managers are planning for an all-round exhibition to beat all previous records. The track is being built over and by fair time will be practically a new course. Several hundred dollars will be expended in these improvements.

H. J. Williams of Poughkeepsie, has recently received an interesting old clock. It was shipped to him from Wales, where for nearly 100 years it was owned by Mr. Williams' father. It is what is now called a grandfather's clock and is in an excellent state of preservation. The works, which have run for about one and one-half centuries, are in good condition, and, aside from a little cleaning and retouching of the Arabic figures on the dial, nothing was required to set the machinery going.

John Whitcomb of North Williston, one of the richest farmers in Chittenden county, died suddenly Saturday. He was 82 and is survived by one daughter, Mrs. J. E. Kennedy of Williston. John Whitcomb was the eighth of 15 children and was born in Richmond, Vt. He went to California in 1852 and returned with a fortune acquired on a ranch of 4,000 acres. At his death he owned 1,250 acres in Vermont, 600 acres on Valcour Island, Lake Champlain, 2,400 acres in Kansas and 2,000 head of cattle in Wyoming.



We've no intention of writing an article on "Office Manners," but simply wish to mention that we have Office Coats so thin that they are as comfortable as shirt sleeves.

We have Collars, two for a quarter, so there is no necessity for sticking a handkerchief round the neck, and

"Thanking you for these kind words" we remain
Yours very truly,

Rogers & Grady Co.,
TOP TO TOE OUTFITTERS,
Quinlen Building, Barre, Vermont.

POPE LEO'S LIFE IS AT AN END.

Continued from First Page.

full of courtesy and high breeding. It was natural perhaps that the lawless element should suppose itself more than a match for the gentle ecclesiastic who in years was not much more than a boy, and whose physical weakness showed itself in the pallor of his face. The surprise felt at measures adopted by the new governor was no small part of the force which gave him the victory.

One of the most dreaded chiefs of the lawless bands who were smugglers, bandits or guerrillas by turns was Pasquale Coletta. He had his center of operations in the Villa Mascaroni, where, with a band of 14 men, each as desperate as himself, he levied blackmail on all about him. One morning bright and early the people of Benevento saw this man, together with his whole band, led through the streets in chains by the pontifical soldiers. The governor was inflexible; no intercession was sufficient to save those who were convicted of murder, robbery and rape.

The execution of Pasquale Coletta struck terror into the minds of those who had so long fattened on crime. But some offenders against the law were those who should have upheld it. A nobleman of Benevento was one of the greatest smugglers in the land, and when the gendarmes threatened to search his castle he went in great wrath to complain to the governor. Vainly did Mgr. Pecci endeavor to convince his visitor that law must be obeyed by all.

The marquis told the governor he would go to Rome and return with an order of recall for the young ecclesiastic who was upsetting all the established customs of Benevento. The governor smiled and asked, "Have you given this matter thought, my lord marquis?"

"Certainly," was the reply.
"I fail to agree with you," replied the governor. "You cannot reflect too much in these matters. I shall therefore request you to remain here as my prisoner for a time."

That night while the marquis was reflecting on the matter his castle was surrounded, and 28 offenders were captured.

The reform of political and social evils did not take up all the time of the young governor. He devoted himself to a study of the economic conditions of his territory and decided that roads must be built connecting Benevento with the adjoining provinces of Molise, Terra di Lavoro and Avelino. He made a journey to Rome to confer with Gregory XVI and his ministers and returned with full powers. The roads were built. More than that, the taxes were reduced, and brigandage suppressed, agriculture revived until commerce sprang into new life with the opening of new markets. Benevento was transformed—and in less than three years.

In May, 1841, Mgr. Pecci was recalled from Benevento and appointed papal delegate to Spoleto. This sent him to Perugia, one of the hotbeds of the revolutionary societies, and here began a contest between Joachim Pecci and the organized opposition to the church, which was to be the man's work for many years. The various secret societies which were born in Italy as the result of the disturbances following the Napoleonic invasion had all a common object—the attainment of social and political liberty. The efforts for greater liberty made by such societies as the Carbonari (the charcoal burners) took the form of an attack on the church. They believed that under no circumstances would the church lend itself to change, and they therefore determined to destroy it if possible.

Such a man as Mgr. Pecci would naturally come to the front in such a fight. In Perugia, where he now ruled, he found the societies very strong. Welded together and given form, as these had been, by the genius of Mazzini, they were powerful and able enough to demand the greatest ability of the young ecclesiastic. He began in a thoroughly characteristic way. The old road leading up to the city from the plain was impassable for vehicles, and in 30 days Mgr. Pecci had built a new one. One of the first to use it was Gregory XVI, who visited the old city and was received gladly by the people. The governor followed up the building of the road by a personal visit to every commune. He examined closely into every detail of administration, informed himself of the needs of each locality, corrected abuses and removed incompetent officials.

While he put down the secret societies whenever he could, he deprived them of their power over the people by making the reforms they talked about. He fostered agriculture and encouraged commerce, he secured an inexpensive administration of the laws, and he put down lawlessness with a heavy hand. In one year he had reformed the town councils, gathered all the courts into one building, established a savings bank, opened schools for the children and

given new life to the college of Rosi Spello, of which the pope appointed him the apostolic visitor.

Embassador, Bishop and Cardinal.
Joachim Pecci was in his 384 year when Gregory XVI appointed him apostolic nuncio, or papal embassador, to the kingdom of Belgium. The embassador reached Brussels and found that secret societies were represented there in force. When he appeared at the court of King Leopold, he produced a most favorable impression. It was apparent that he was an accomplished scholar, a well bred man and one who had not a little wit.

In the difficult task which was before him Archbishop Pecci had the benefit of the counsels of Queen Louise Maria, who was most devout Catholic. To protect the Belgian Catholics against the opposition to them in the Belgian parliament was the embassador's first duty, and, as usual, he found a very practical way of going to work. He began the visitation of the great Catholic schools and stirred up those who controlled them until it became known that more work and better work was done in them than in their rivals'. In the College of St. Michael he made his influence especially felt, it being directly under the eyes of king and minister.

When Perugia lost its bishop, Mgr. Citalini, the city magistrates, the nobility and clergy petitioned that Mgr. Pecci be appointed to the place. The pope consented, provided the consent of the archbishop could be obtained, and this was given as soon as asked for. Before going to Perugia Mgr. Pecci visited England, Ireland and France. He arrived in Rome when Gregory XVI was lying at death's door, and the letter which Leopold I had written could not be read by the pontiff. In that letter the king of the Belgians had urged the pope to make Mgr. Pecci a cardinal and had spoken very strongly of his services as a diplomat.

The archbishop, bishop of Perugia, entered the old city on July 23, 1846. Here he was destined to remain for 33 years directing his diocese, fighting the influence of the secret societies, encouraging education in every possible way and becoming, through his letters, the defender of the papacy among the Italian bishops. Diplomacy, his chosen field, was deprived of his services for a long period. It is, however, a question whether Mgr. Pecci did not do more for the church from the quiet of his library by the famous letters he found time to write than he could have served as an embassador.

On the 26th of February, 1854, Perugia celebrated the elevation of her bishop to the cardinalate, in which celebration all ranks and orders of society joined, for Cardinal Pecci was most popular even among men who did not belong to the church, and all delighted to do him personal honor. There was a similar tribute paid on the 17th of January, 1871, when the cardinal celebrated his silver jubilee.

Elected Pope.
Pope Pius IX appointed Cardinal Pecci camerlingo in 1871. This office gives its occupant charge of the temporalities of the church during any vacancy of the papal chair, and with it came Cardinal Pecci's residence in Rome. The jubilee of Pius IX had brought throngs of pilgrims to Rome, and the opposition of the government of Victor Emmanuel to the papacy had thereby been much increased. In January, 1878, Pius IX died, shortly after Victor Emmanuel, and with King Umberto there was to be a new pope. The question whether the Italian government would allow a free election was warmly debated, and many thought it would not.

As camerlingo it was Cardinal Pecci's duty to make arrangements for the conclave in which the new pope was to be elected. No opposition came from the government, and the preparations in the Vatican went rapidly forward. On Feb. 18, 1878, the 61 cardinals present in Rome entered the apartments of the conclave. Prince Chigi, hereditary marshal of the church and guardian of the conclave, locked the door outside, and the cardinal camerlingo locked it within. Mgr. Ricci Paracelino, governor of the conclave, examined the inclosure so as to insure that no method of communication with the outside world. The conclave assembled in the Sistine chapel, in which 64 seats, each shadowed by a canopy emblematic of sovereignty, had been erected.

The places taken by the four cardinals created by Gregory XVI were marked with green hangings, all the others being purple. In front of each cardinal was a small writing table, and to each was given a schedule, or ballot, in the center of which he was to write the name of his choice. A full two-thirds vote was necessary for an election. He devoted himself to a study of the economic conditions of his territory and decided that roads must be built connecting Benevento with the adjoining provinces of Molise, Terra di Lavoro and Avelino. He made a journey to Rome to confer with Gregory XVI and his ministers and returned with full powers. The roads were built. More than that, the taxes were reduced, and brigandage suppressed, agriculture revived until commerce sprang into new life with the opening of new markets. Benevento was transformed—and in less than three years.

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THE BUSY STORE

New and Seasonable Goods Now Being Shown!

French Corset Covers with Ruffles,
Batiste Corsets, Senior Shirt Waists,
Gauze Lisle and Lace "Onyx" Hose,
Suede Lisle and Silk Net Gloves,
Priestly Mohairs and Light-weight Black
Goods, Ladies' Neckwear,

"Hathaway" Muslin Skirts, Drawers,
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"Haskell" Peau de Cygne, a handsome,
serviceable, light weight Silk, suitable
for Summer wear,
Muslin Wrappers and Sacks, Towels, etc.

L. P. & H. C. GLEASON, Montpelier, Vt.

There's Been Quick Selling

All Through Our Store
For the Past Week,

But nothing has aroused so much enthusiasm as our **Shirt Waists**. Shirt Waists smart and stylish to be sold at a great reduction to close. Note the following prices. They are odd Waists and broken sizes, but if you can find your size you get a **Vaughan Store Bargain**.

All our 50c Colored Waists reduced to quick-selling price, only.....	39c
All our \$1.00 Colored Waists reduced to quick-selling price, only.....	79c
All our 1.25 Colored Waists reduced to quick-selling price, only.....	98c
All our 1.50 Colored Waists reduced to quick-selling price, only.....	\$1.19
All our 2.50 Colored Waists reduced to quick-selling price, only.....	1.79
All our 98c White Waists reduced to quick-selling price, only.....	69c
All our 1.25 White Waists reduced to quick-selling price, only.....	79c
All our 1.50 White Waists reduced to quick-selling price, only.....	1.29
All our 2.00 White Waists reduced to quick-selling price, only.....	1.39
All our 2.25 White Waists reduced to quick-selling price, only.....	1.59

Other Waists, slightly soiled, at sweeping reductions.
Come to the store where you have breathing space and aisles large enough to accommodate baby carriages. Bring the babies.

Waist Department on Second Floor.

The Vaughan Store!

Over King's Jewelry Store,
Depot Square,
Barre, Vt. - - - Vermont.

Get the Best. **Fine Photographs!**

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Nice Fresh Dairy Butter, per pound.....	20c
Two cans of nice Peaches for.....	25c
Two cans of nice Pears for.....	25c
Two cans of nice Plums for.....	25c
Two cans of the best Corn for.....	25c
Two cans of Empire Peas for.....	25c

HOT BREAD every night from C. H. Cross & Son's of Montpelier.

M. J. McGOWAN,
Telephone Connection. South Main Street, Barre, Vt.

It's Hot,

But not too hot to wear Trousers. Can't go without your coat and vest during the Summer months unless your Trousers are all right, and with rips and tears and wrinkles and soiling a man needs a liberal supply. Trousers in light-weight cassimeres, serges and worsteds from **\$2.00 to \$6.00**. Also Outing Trousers of flannel, crashes, etc., with belt straps and ample turn-ups at the bottom, from **\$2.50 to \$4.00**. Come here with your Trousers wants.

Moore & Owens,
122 North Main St., Barre, Vermont.

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For Barre and Vicinity.

NEW GOODS direct from the factories to our store. The largest and most elegant line ever shown in central Vermont. Larger invoices received each week than are usually carried by most dealers. We give every customer FROM THIRTY TO FIFTY PER CENT DISCOUNT from regular prices. Investigate and see for yourselves. A full line of the BEST MIXED PAINTS, VARNISHES, etc. Lowest prices on all goods.

C. A. HEATH,
(Telephone Call, 155-3)
Library Building, 10 Elm St. The Up-to-Date Wall Paper Dealer.

SHARPERS AT WORK.

Passing Off Mexican Coins in Change for American Money.

White River Junction, July 18.—Word has been received here that a party of young sharpers has been victimizing the public in towns which Barnum & Bailey's circus has been exhibiting, by passing off Mexican half dollars in change for United States dollar bills. The Mexican coins are worth 40 cents each.

NEW ORLEANS TRAGEDY.

District Attorney Curry Shot By Richard Lyons.

New Orleans, July 20.—Richard Lyons, a lawyer, shot and killed District Attorney J. Ward Curry in his office in the Machecou building today.